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THE AGRICULTURAL STUDENT



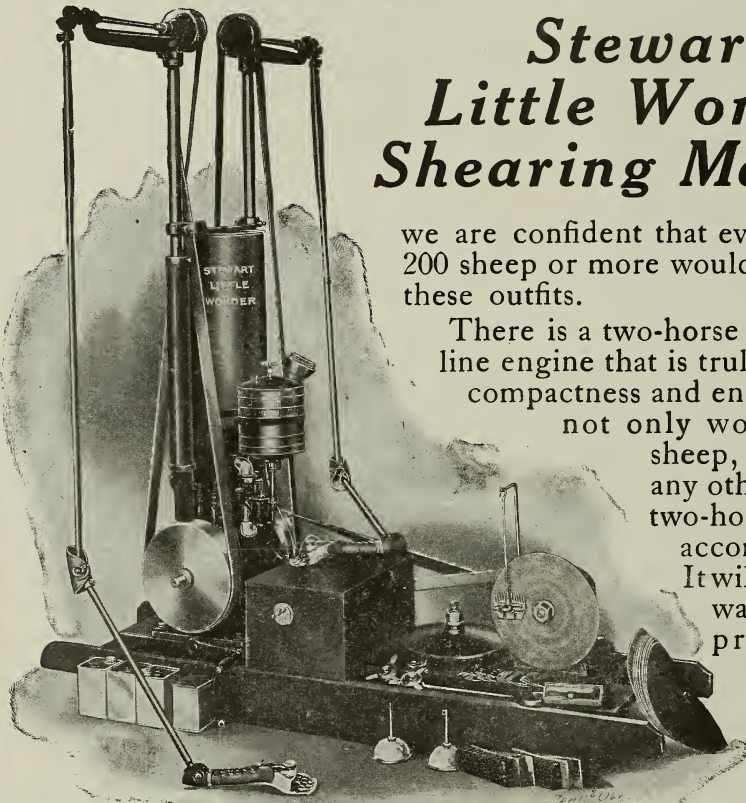
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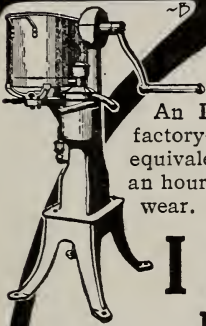
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THE WILDERNESS
THEM AND THE
SHALL BLOSSOM

AND THE SOLITARY PLACE SHALL BE GLAD FOR:
DESERT SHALL REJOICE AND BLOSSOM AS THE ROSE IT
ABUNDANTLY AND REJOICE EVEN WITH JOY AND SINGING

ISAIAH

THE AGRICULTURAL STUDENT

Vol. XVIII.

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY, COLUMBUS, MAY, 1912

Number 9

Why the Boy Looks Cityward

FIRMAN E. BAER, '08

Assistant Professor of Agricultural Chemistry

I HAVE been asked to write an article on the economic side of the country life problem. My training has not been such as to make me an expert on the subject, but if the assumptions are incorrect and the conclusions not well drawn, they may be overlooked.

We are in the midst of a movement which has for its purpose the improvement of life in the country. On every side we are met with the statement that our boys and girls are leaving the farm. Our population is becoming urban and city rather than rural. We are told that this movement is due to causes for which the farming communities themselves are responsible. Many of our public speakers suggest as the remedy the making of country life more attractive, of doing more in the way of improvement and beautifying, putting in sanitary fixtures, buying more pianos, books and magazines, securing better teachers and preachers. These in themselves, while good, do not by any means in my estimation reach the bottom of the problem.

At a grange meeting at which the writer was present, after an address of this sort, in which the speaker gave the popular remedies for the improvement of rural conditions, one of the men in the audience arose and said that he was of the opinion that the speaker was far from the secret. The gentleman confessed that as soon as his boys grew up they left the farm and went to the city

for the reason, as he said, that there was more money in the city. For less hours and much less of hard labor his sons were securing more money than they could have secured under ordinary conditions on the farm. Their evenings were free to do as they saw fit, with plenty of attractions down town if they cared to attend.

This man was well dressed and well educated. He was a man of respect and influence in the neighborhood, a farmer of some means. It was said that about his home were more than the usual improvements in the country. He had done what he could to make the farm attractive to his sons, but they were not satisfied to remain on the farm.

Now I believe that the gentleman was essentially correct in his diagnosis of the case. For the time and labor and capital invested the average farmer is not securing an adequate return. I do not mean to say by this that the men on the farms are poor business men. I realize that in many cases this would explain the discouraging results obtained. But I often think it would afford considerable amusement if we could have some of the farmer's critics set an example of farming. It is easy enough to picture the beauties of farm life, which may often be realized, but life on the farm is full of stern realities and is not all poetry. There are seasons when the eight-hour day will not suffice. There are years when months

of labor bring little return if the drouth or insects interfere. How often the farmer sees his summer's labor last in a hail storm, a drouth, or a frost! Of course these are the exceptions, but they are frequent enough to be disturbing factors. To the boy growing up on the farm they are real difficulties. The debt on the farm must be paid off. The children growing up must be educated. A poor year and poor crops means even less of luxuries. The return from the farm is not sufficient to enable the father to form a partnership with his sons as they grow up. Often times the boy receives less wages than the hired men of the community. No wonder the boy with the first opportunity hurries off to the city. He may have less actual money at the end of the year, but he has also enjoyed some luxuries never before possible in the country.

We are in the day of big business. Capital has a tendency to flow into certain channels. Corporations of immense wealth grow up. Competition drives the small business man out of business. In some cases the output of a product is controlled by a single company. The returns are more certain and the rate of interest better in some lines of business which has to do with the handling of products after they have been grown than in the growing of them. Capital goes into other channels.

The business of the individual farmer is not a big business. Each year sees many farms smaller than they were before because of a division of the father's estate. Each year competition becomes more keen. The farmer is handicapped with the lack of capital with which to develop his business. Farm loans are not particularly desirable and command a rather high rate of interest. Besides they may be called at any time. If the

season is bad, the crops poor, he may be compelled to sell at a sacrifice. This has a tendency to make our farmers conservative, often too much so.

It is not encouraging to be pessimistic. There are any number of farmers in the state to-day who are prosperous, who are able to educate their children and at the same time make conditions such that they can interest them as partners in the business as they grow up. They are able to surround them with some of the things which go to make life on the farm what it should be. In many cases this has been not because of any exceptional advantages which agriculture has offered, but in spite of many disadvantages. The same amount of energy in business in the city in many cases would have made the same men wealthy.

I am convinced that the gentleman was correct when he said that it was the lack of ready money on the farm, and the greater earning capacity of the same amount of energy in the city to-day which tends to take the boys away from the farm.

But the possibilities ahead of us are remarkable. We are fast approaching the day when conditions will be much better than they are at present. There are three things which are necessary to our agricultural development and which will be brought about in time:

First—Education in the business of farming.

Second—Co-operation in order to compete with big business.

Third—A better system of farm credit.

As to the first, we are sure that the business of farming is not understood by many men now in the business. Our Agricultural Colleges and the Experiment Stations will remedy this in time.

As to the second, we must co-operate

as paid by the consumer for the product in order to secure more nearly the price of the products from the farm. Many products grown have their selling price regulated by companies which control the manufactured product. Co-operation will enable the farmer to secure more nearly a fair return for his labor. Education will soon be followed by co-operation.

The plan as outlined by Ex-Governor Herrick for financing the farming interests promises much. This is an

ethylene lights and those things which have to do with making farming both profitable and enjoyable.

The farmers of to-day are energetic, enthusiastic men, much better qualified than ever before in the business of producing foodstuffs for the world. They are not to blame for conditions as they are. They are made of the same material from which have come many of our foremost financiers in our largest cities. We must always expect a large number of the young people to leave the farm



CO-OPERATION—FATHER AND THE BOYS.

adaptation of the German system as outlined by Professor Price in the *Ohio Farmer* of April 13. This makes possible the securing of long time loans at low rates of interest. There is no reason why the great farming interests should not be able to sell bonds and secure capital just as the railway companies do. This would mean loans which could be repaid in small amounts covering periods of twenty-five, fifty, or seventy-five years. When this has been done, the farmer will not hesitate to put in a few improvements in the way of equipment, tile, motor trucks, gasoline engines, barns, houses, bathrooms, ace-

and go into other lines of work. Dean Hunt, of the Pennsylvania State College, says that the farm children are the only ones which can be regarded as assets. This means that we must always have an oversupply in order to keep alive the other industries where children are not assets. We hope to see the country life made so attractive that few boys and girls will care to leave the farm. **But the farmer must secure more nearly the consumer's price for the products of his labor and be able to secure capital more economically, so that he can compete with big business, before this will ever be the case.**

Opportunities in Agriculture---IV. Agricultural Journalism

JOHN F. CUNNINGHAM, '97, '99
Editor "The Ohio Farmer"

GENERALLY speaking, any business or any calling is just what it is made by the people who are engaged in it. Place two men on farms as nearly alike as they can be and within a few years one will have made a signal success while the other may have made a dismal failure. Let two merchants establish stores side by side, handling the same general line of goods, and soon one will be leading the other and a little later he may buy him out and there will be but one store where there had been two; but the remaining one will be doing more business and at a greater profit than the two had done before. The business of journalism is like all other lines in that it is subject to the same commercial laws. The newspaper must depend on the public for its support and this support will be given in the same degree in which the newspaper fills a public need.

I have been asked to say something of the opportunities for the young man in journalism, or to be more specific, the opportunities of the graduate of the agricultural college in agricultural journalism. We might merely repeat what we said at the outset, that the degree of success is what the young man makes it, and let the matter drop there. But the subject deserves more detailed consideration.

Agricultural periodicals have been published in this country with increasing enterprise ever since the establishment of the original American Farmer in Baltimore, April 2, 1819. But up to about a quarter of a century ago they were neither truly representative of the great industry that commands the at-

tention of the farmers of the United States nor did they receive the support of the country people as they do now. With the increase in real interest in the business of farming, however, the establishment of agricultural educational institutions, the colleges and experiment stations, the quality of agricultural periodicals was raised and they began to command the serious attention of the practical farmer. The old idea that nothing of practical importance was ever committed to paper gradually disappeared. Under the careful thought and mature judgment of discerning editors the leading agricultural periodicals became reliable guides and purveyors of business news which inspired confidence and developed great influence among the farmers.

To-day the influence of the agricultural press is great and unquestioned. There are a score of farm papers in the United States whose advice is sound and whose influence cannot be bought directly or indirectly. As a class they are possessed of a broad sense of justice and their handling of public questions is fair and judicial. For this reason their readers have faith in them and, when they advocate anything that is for the improvement of farming or rural conditions or, in fact, in the interest of the general public, their influence is always felt in the halls of state legislatures and in congress. Thus the agricultural press has a distinct political influence that is always given deference by those who appreciate the weight of the farmer vote.

As a factor in improvement of farm conditions, the installation of improved

machinery and methods, the encouragement of better live stock, better home surroundings, good roads, farmers' meetings, etc., the press has been perhaps the most important. In view of all these facts it should not be difficult to show that there are almost unlimited opportunities for the agricultural college graduate to make use of his talents in some form of agricultural newspaper work.

The percentage of college men in agricultural journalism is increasing yearly. The questions that the practical farmer has to meet are becoming more and more complex, and their proper solution and presentation needs not only the mind of a practical man but the mind of a man who has been trained in the sciences that underlie farm practice. The work of the agricultural editor requires a wide range of knowledge, not so much to solve the questions of the day in all of their details, as to know when he is on the trail of a solution, and then to enable him to present the solution in a readable and clear style when he gets it. The discerning editor is frequently called upon to eliminate details or to add some simple explanation in connection with even the work of a specialist so that his readers will get the correct understanding of the matter under discussion. One of the greatest services that the college man can render in connection with journalism is to clarify and digest the matter that is submitted for publication so that his readers will readily grasp what would otherwise have been so complex as to be discouraging.

Agricultural leaders are needed more to-day than they ever were before. The young man with a college training and independent mind, who thinks for himself and who can think for others, can put his ability to no better use than to

exert this leadership through the pages of a good agricultural journal. To do this he need not be an editor on the staff of a paper. Sometimes one can exert even a greater influence by being a contributor. He will at least enjoy the privilege of writing over his own name and having the approval of the editor in what he says. The farmers have their battles to fight and they must be fought largely through the press. The press to-day is the very life-blood of current intelligence and the people depend upon their papers for what formerly came to them by word of mouth. No reform can be successfully promoted without the cordial support of at least a portion of the press and all leaders must ally themselves with some form of periodical publicity.

There are several classes of periodicals that are classed as agricultural. There is the general farm paper which interests itself in general farm subjects and conditions and home affairs, either in a general way or those that concern a certain territory. There are other papers that are devoted to certain great divisions of farming, such as live stock, poultry, fruit, bees, etc. Still others are devoted to certain classes of stock or to certain breeds. Each has a place to fill and each has a certain sphere of influence. Each holds forth opportunities to the right man—the man who is prepared and who is willing to throw himself into the work to win.

As qualifications for newspaper work of any kind one needs to be possessed of what is known as "news sense," which rests on a foundation of knowledge of what has already happened in connection with the incident under consideration, together with native judgment of what is really important as having a bearing on the case. He must

(Concluded on page 532.)

Country Architecture

J. UPTON GRIBBIN
Architect

IN order to get as much practical good as possible from our subject, suppose we consider it from the standpoint of the farmer, who has come to realize the need of more convenient buildings and equipment. After deciding that the old buildings must give way to modern ones, he usually begins to look around for some example which pleases his fancy, and it too frequently happens, that he looks to the city for his ideas or is influenced by something which he may have seen in some agricultural paper. Such a course will invariably prove disastrous, and it would be far better if he had never thought of building, for many an outrage has been perpetrated on nature and many a beautiful landscape has been ruined because its owner proceeded in the wrong way. And right here I cannot refrain from criticizing the farm press for much of the evil which has been done. For oftentimes, in their great desire to help the farmer, they unconsciously do him a great injustice. This, however, is largely due to their not being acquainted with the true principles underlying the relation which should exist between the site and the buildings thereon. Then again, they do not exercise sufficient care in the selection of articles relating to farm architecture. In their desire to get articles which will be beneficial to their readers, they quite frequently publish the work of architects entirely unacquainted with farm conditions, and whose work is lacking in character and careful thought, produced without any regard to the surroundings of local conditions which must be considered to secure successful results.

My criticism here of the farm press is was intended to injure in any way the work which they are doing, but rather to point out a danger which they may not see. This is in the hope that they may more fully realize the importance of the subject and that greater care may be exercised in the future. The editors of the farm papers are an intelligent set of men, but their work is along other lines than architecture and they do not seem to realize that there is as much difference in style and character in buildings as there is difference in cattle and horses.

The farmer in contemplating building should never look to the city for examples of architecture to meet his needs. This is quite frequently done with the idea that progress means copying from the city—but not so. The conditions between city and country are too vastly different to hope for success in so doing. The city lots are cramped, pinched-up little spots, which compel oftentimes unusual treatment to make them attractive, and when not carefully considered the houses on them become boxy and distorted. And the farmer with the many possibilities of an unlimited area, surrounded by a beautiful landscape, should never allow himself to copy from the city when it comes to the building of houses and other farm buildings, for he has in his possession the beginning of far more beautiful possibilities if he will but allow them to be considered.

Let him first look to the site. This is the first thing to consider in building, for to obtain a successful scheme, the site and the nature of its surround-

ings must govern the style of the buildings. These, by all means, must be planned to fit the site.

It is the natural possibilities that should appeal to one and be taken advantage of as far as possible. Elevation, if not too steep, offers interesting possibilities. Trees are a very charming asset, but should be handled with careful consideration when locating the house in order to avoid too much shade.

The style of a building and the mate-

which is comparatively low and broad and possessing a rather close deciduous growth is adapted to the more formal English or Colonial style, while in a similar site, bare or trees, the mission style is more suited. If the site is elevated and rugged, the design should be irregular in shape and strong and forceful in details. The accompanying illustrations show what can be accomplished when such conditions are carefully studied.



Courtesy J. U. Gribben.

Note how well the heavy details of the columns balance with the proportions of the trees, also the harmony which exists between the foliage of both trees and shrubbery and the finer details of the house.

rial should be dependent upon the site. Wood lends itself to a wider range, and fits well to most any site. Stone and brick have limits of usefulness, as far as pleasing results are concerned, brick lending itself more particularly to deciduous growth. Plaster, like wood, is possible anywhere, but its success depends mainly upon its treatment.

Various styles of houses are adaptable to certain sites and are seldom, if ever, pleasing if used out of place. A site

Presuming that a satisfactory site has been selected, let us consider for a while the house. You have quite frequently heard it said that a man must build three houses before he gets one to suit him. From the way some people go about the work it is a wonder that they ever get one to suit. To many the planning of a house looks so simple and so easy that they are often overcome with that glorious ambition to be one's own architect. The planning of the

house requires very serious consideration and should be taken seriously. It is not mere child's play, but one which deals with dollars and cents, and I know of no easier way to waste money than to try to be your own architect, or to entrust your work to the architect who is unskilled in the finer arts of the profession.

Every dollar spent in a building should produce results which manifest its good use, and stand only for those things which are pure and true and grand in the style which they represent. Naturally the owner has ideas of his own which he often times insists upon in spite of better judgment and good design as exemplified in good architecture, and will often stick like glue and ruin an interesting scheme for the sake of a few insignificant notions.

It has always been the failing of the general public, and perhaps always will be, to expect twice the amount for every dollar expended, and in the case of house-building the prospective builder wants this and that and many other things that he has seen or heard tell of until the total has shot up from five thousand dollars to eight or ten thousand without the least exertion. It is very natural to want things, and oftentimes, to meet the wants of his client, the architect blunders into the same snare, naturally supposing that the client has given some consideration to the cost of these things before hand. There are, however, architects who purposely intend to deceive their clients. These are few, but unfortunately, for the sins of these, the profession at large is made to suffer.

The most sensible way to go about the building of a house is by easy stages. If you have ideas of your own, sketch them out roughly and think them over carefully, and you will find out many

things which may be quite puzzling. You may not be able to get upstairs, you may not find suitable places for furniture, and again, you may have to climb over the dining room table to get to the front doors. Don't be discouraged at this, others have done the same thing.

When you think you have what is right, engage the services of an architect. If he is as careful as he should be, he will consider your sketches with diligence, pointing out the defects and impossibilities, and in working up his sketches, if he has the interests of the clients at heart, he will use such of your suggestions as work up to the best advantage and disregard such ideas which are not practical or would in any way interfere with a satisfactory solution of the problem.

In this connection it may not be out of place to give a few words of advice as to selecting an architect. Friendship should not be brought into the selection unless it be for a man of recognized ability and whose past work is of the highest character. As country architecture is a field of its own, the architect should be one who has specialized in this class of work. You should also avoid the architect who will always allow you to have your own way in everything, for as a rule such men do not know as much as you do and are only in business to take your money and give very little in return. Perhaps some may say, "Why, that is the man I am looking for." This should not be, for he has not enough interest in your work to persuade you from those things which in your opinion are all right, but for your best interests are all wrong.

Presuming that you have made a wise choice of an architect, and that you are now considering the house together, it is important that you should take as

much time as possible to think the thing out, and when satisfactorily settled, go ahead. Be sure on this point, for remember that mistakes and omissions are expensive if one tries to rectify them during construction.

Because of personal habits and ideas and also the variation in sites it is almost impossible to give any rules to govern the planning of a house, but there are, however, a few general hints

any corners and turns show lack of skill and poor judgment on the part of the designer.

From the point of view of purity every room should be finished in the same style. I do not mean that every room should be like every other form, for when the style requires a variation in treatment, the various periods of the particular style should be adhered to. This not only adds interest, but pro-



Courtesy J. U. Gribben.

This shows the results when the site is first considered and the outlines and design of the house are made to conform with it. The depressions in the site have corresponding ones in the building. The effect produced by the boulder in the large bare space in the right foreground corresponds to the result obtained by the dormers which break the broad surface of the roof.

which will be found helpful to those contemplating building:

First, the convenience of the plans should be considered with reference to everyday uses, and those who may have anything to do about the house. Each member of the family should be considered, and also the guests and the servants.

The plan should be simple and the rooms in natural relation to one another. Rooms which are broken with

duces a pleasing harmony which can never be obtained when, for instance, Colonial and Gothic are used together, and other such absurd mixtures as are to be found in many houses of our city.

In this work let the exterior as well as the interior be simple and truthful. Make the material count only for what it is, and no other. The use of cement to imitate stone is extremely bad. To use the cheap cement block would prove very unsatisfactory as they retain mois-

ture to a greater or less degree, thereby rendering the house damp. A first-class cement block which will not crumple and is absolutely impervious to water is more expensive than stone or brick, so why use such when the latter materials are so much more satisfactory?

In dealing with the house it might be well to dwell briefly on some of the more important elements which go to make up a house. We shall consider the hall first, as it is really the oldest room of the private dwelling, and around which the other elements usually center. There are several things to be considered in the planning of the hall. It should be well lighted and ventilated, the stairs should be ample in size. This means that plenty of head room should be provided, and the landings made large enough to admit of the turning of furniture. In order that the stairs may be easy, the tread should be considered with care, and before leaving the hall, it may be well to take up the furnishings. The floor should be provided with a single large rug with ample margin, instead of numerous small rugs. In color this should be strong and subdued, avoiding however, colors which are too contrasting. The stair runners should be plain, or it may have a small border, but let no pattern or design disturb the beauty produced by the plain ground. The walls of the hall may be hung with tapestries or pictures, and if the latter they should be of good size. Prints and small pictures of delicate coloring are out of place in the hall. Also, upholstered furniture has no place in the hall. The settee or straight back chairs are to be preferred, and even these should be used sparingly.

The living room is one of constant use and should be as comfortable as

possible. If possible to do so, it should be located so as to receive sunlight at some time during the day; a southern exposure is greater to be desired. Stiff, uncomfortable furniture should be avoided, using only those pieces which appeal to home comfort. Large, stuffy upholstered furniture, resembling feather beds, are to be avoided, as they are not pleasing to look at, and really not as comfortable as they may appear. There are good upholstered examples, and these are what should be sought. A reading table of generous size makes a good center motive, if the room is sufficiently large; if not, the table had best be placed to one side, but in this keep within range of the light. The bookcase should have a place in every living room, whether the house has a library or not.

The den affords more opportunities as a place for doing things than any other room, and the Oriental den is a real delight if carried out with thought as to simplicity and taste. Its entire feeling should suggest ease, and the furnishing should be selected with great care. If this room is to be Oriental the house should be planned accordingly, in order that the room or passage adjoining could be treated in a manner which will permit of a pleasing connection with adjoining rooms, but as all plans will not permit of this particular treatment, the modern den has been evolved, and for such the so-called mission furniture is best suited. Some of the mission furniture is excellent, although, like all other styles, everything which bears the name of mission is not to be considered as good.

The real problem in the planning of a house is the dining room. This may be large or small, but whichever it is, the size should be considered in reference to furniture. If one does much en-

tertaining, the room should be of such size as will permit of the table being extended fully, and then allow four to five feet at the ends for serving space. This space may be somewhat smaller however, never less than three feet. The decorations should be simple. The walls might be paneled, including plate-rack for rare pieces of china, etc., but should not be made a catchall for everything imaginable.

machine, the working parts of which should be as near perfection as possible. The walls of the kitchen, if plastered, should be enameled in medium tone, with the ceiling a little lighter.

The country house should be provided with a work pantry and storage pantry of liberal size. They should be convenient to both kitchen and dining room, and also for convenience in serving should be handy to a porch of lib-



Courtesy J. U. Gribben.

The spacious and homelike living room, spoiled by numerous small rugs. One large rug would have been better. The table is too small for a room of this size.

The kitchen of to-day presents an important problem, in the planning of which we should consider its uses, what it shall contain, and where they shall be placed. One great trouble with most kitchens is the amount of time required to accomplish the necessary work which is to be performed in this part of the house. The relation of the kitchen to the rest of the house is of great importance, and should be considered as a

eral dimensions, where the meals may be served during the summer months.

The bed chamber is more often badly than well done. Most of these are merely rooms with doors and windows in them, and if you find a place for a bed, to say nothing of other furniture, you are lucky. The planning of openings and wall spaces in the room should be most carefully studied. Window openings should be placed with a view

to avoid draughts across beds. Closets should be large enough to accommodate a liberal wardrobe, and the shape such as will not crush or crowd the fabrics therein. Wall decorations should be extremely simple with backgrounds in delicate tones. Paper which appears to dance or do things should not be tolerated. Window draperies should be of washable fabrics. The rugs are, per-

toward the completion of a well balanced scheme. It is essential that the site and house be tied together in some manner, and this can only be accomplished by a careful and judicious handling of shrubs and trees. These handled carefully form the garden which must be the connecting link between the house and the landscape and bring architecture and nature close together, that



Courtesy J. U. Gribben.

The successful result of combining the flower garden with the vegetable garden.

haps, the best floor covering, but these should be in the large sizes and almost completely cover the floor.

I have only attempted to touch upon a few points, about some parts of the house, but at that I fear I have already taxed your patience, so in a parting sentence, let your work be grand and good in its simplicity.

I shall pass on to the final and all important feature of the well studied country house, the garden. By all means do not put all your money in the house. Save a little at least for lawn and garden treatment. This is a real necessity

they may be fused into one harmonious picture.

The garden is simply a part of the whole, in fact, a detail that must be followed with the same artistic care as is the house. In composition, it may be as in the case of the formal garden, a series of flower beds with paths or grass plots, which may be combined with such architectural accessories as terrace walls, summer houses, balustrades, pergolas, statues and fountains. With the natural garden, a succession of groups of trees, shrubs or hardy plants are so ar-

[Concluded on page 522.]

Some Pressing Needs in the Study of Forestry

A. D. SELBY

Chief of Department of Botany, Ohio Experiment Station

AS in the beginning of agricultural teaching, when farmers felt the school had nothing to offer to supplement their practice, so at the present time in the United States, and more especially, I take it, in Ohio the attitude of the average person owning timberland is that there is nothing more to be said except to let the timber grow, if it will, and cut it when the sawmill is nearest. Yet, if we are to judge by the progress made in the last ten years, such is far from the fact. Really, for the time, we know less about forest reproduction than we have an opportunity to know here in Ohio about the growth of bananas. At the same time we are entirely without adequate information respecting Forest Pathology, involving, as this does, the whole range of diseases of woody growths and timber decays. Certainly Ohio has pressing need for "booster" sentiment with respect to development of forest-lore.

How May We Best Reproduce Timber Growth?

To the writer it seems that we can give no satisfactory answer. We are without, for the present time at least, even guide-boards as to practices. People have been planting orchards of various varieties of fruit and have grown them to the productive period, and therefore demonstrated how this may be done; but as we turn to the side of forestry, except for mere coppice reproduction, we have had no successful efforts of reforestation. This makes all experimental and other data seriously handicapped, although science would point the way, and as I see it we must develop such information before we can proceed other than in blind effort.

The elder Hartig, of Bavaria, many years ago assigned for this district the approved principles of rotation in forest growth. Specifically his success lay in the growth of Conifers following the typical beech forests of the districts. What lies ahead of us here in this matter of most successful replanting? Have we proved or disproved Hartig's experience? Until we have disproved we are certainly not justified in the common practice of advocating only the planting of growths that were successful in the primeval forests.

The Needs of Forest Pathology.

Our needs in the matter of a greater knowledge as to the diseases of forest trees, including necessarily our shade trees, is apparent to all students of forest conditions. Until very recently this work was not organized in the United States, and the more or less academic results of German investigators had less value for us than would seem at first thought. Within the past few years the Division of Forest Pathology of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, under charge of Dr. Haven Metcalf, has been earnestly at work laying the foundation for fuller knowledge. The early work of Dr. Herman von Schrenk in the matter of wood destroying fleshy fungi is also available. Little or nothing has yet been done in the various states except the beginning, which has recently grown out of the occurrence of the Chestnut blight disease in the Middle and New England States.

A little more than a year ago the Legislature provided for an assistant in diseases of forest and shade trees in the Department of Botany at the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station. In this

laboratory, under my charge, we have endeavored to get such information as time has permitted. We are handicapped in that it is difficult to secure men with training for this work.

The Need For Trained Men For Forest Study.

The need of trained men for all lines of forest study is well known. I would speak here more particularly of the need for men trained in Forest Pathology.

Our Ohio State University has not yet begun to train the men required for dis-

ease study in the State. It is clear that we must early have provision for instruction in plant pathology through the establishment of a Department of Plant Pathology in connection with the other lines of applied botany. Every month that passes before this can be obtained will emphasize anew the crying need which is yet to be met. In this connection let us hope that we may have early movement looking to the establishment of such a department in plant diseases.

Country Architecture

(Concluded from page 520.)

ranged in irregular borders or masses as to produce a pleasing and artistic effect. However, just which of these would be best to use depends largely on the nature of the site.

The variation in size, character, and form of foliage has much to do with producing satisfactory results. To keep the garden in scale is one of the most difficult problems with which the designer has to contend. This may be made to appear small by the character of the surrounding landscape, whether a part of the same estate or not.

The designing of the garden is only a part of the problem. The ultimate success or failure will depend on the proper choice of plants and the combination of color. First and foremost are the flowers. However beautiful in themselves, these should be so arranged that they succeed each other all summer long, each adding an interest to the

general composition. It is also necessary that the combination of color, both in the bloom and foliage, be chosen to harmonize with permanent features, such as walls, walks and house. All planting should be done with a view to keeping the beds full throughout the season, and herein lies one of the drawbacks of planting roses with other flowers. Roses produce better results when planted by themselves to form a special rose garden. Each part has its own mission to perform, and these must not be separated if the scheme is to be successful. It is, you might say, almost always customary to omit this element when building, and in closing my plea is DON'T DO IT, for there is no spot so small that it cannot be made to bring forth a few flowers, and with judicious planting, kept within the limit of one's surroundings, will become a well of delight and return a wealth of pleasure.

A Tale of the Early Show Ring Days

DAVID M. FYFFE
Superintendent of Live Stock

INSTEAD of writing about animals and their care, I thought it might interest your readers to hear about some of my show reminiscences and about some of the exhibitions that I attended in the pioneer days.

I landed in Iowa in 1882 and finally located in Minnesota. In 1883 I made up my mind to attend the Minnesota State Fair, which was to be held at Owatonna, towards the center of the state. I was then living in Pipestone County, almost in the southwest corner of the state. The train only ran once in two days to the town where I lived, and if I had gone with that train I would have had to change trains twice and it would have taken at least fourteen hours to go the distance of one hundred and fifty miles. So I drove twenty-two miles across country to a station on another line which ran straight to Owatonna. The state fairs in those early days were travelers, never staying long at any one town, but taking the biggest bonus they could get from a town in that part of the state where the fair was to be held for the next four years.

However to my story: A friend and I arrived at the fair in due time and, as it was our first experience in an American showyard, we were rather surprised at the style of doing things, so different from the Royal of England or the Highland of Scotland.

The buildings for the horses and cattle were long sheds extending around the inside of the grounds. The sheep and hogs were in most any kind of quarters, some under cover and some in the open.

The officials of the show were very

good to us, when they found out we were strangers. They showed us great courtesies, gave us tickets to the grand stand and quarter-stretch, took us to a banquet held the first night of the show in one of the big halls in the town. They ended their courtesies by asking my friend to judge beef cattle and myself to judge draft horses. Of course we gobbled up the jobs. The honor to be asked to do such a thing was immense. But had I known then what my real honor was to be I would not have accepted so readily. In these days judges were never selected before the show, they were generally picked up on the grounds as they were needed. The cattle judging was started first and I watched my friend get along very well in Shorthorns and Angus and fair-sized entries. It was there that I first met N. P. Clarke, of St. Cloud, Minnesota. He was showing a fine bunch of Bates bred Shorthorns, a good deal Americanized through the "corn crib cross." They were a fine bunch of cattle and nearly all roans. Mr. Clarke and C. DeGraff were the principal exhibitors and divided up the money pretty evenly. Jas. J. Hill was then making his first show, a few select Angus and some very high-bred Shorthorns. I can remember his Angus bull yet and can see him in my mind's eye, "Chancellor," a two-year-old, bred by Mr. Hannay, of Gavenwood, in Aberdeenshire. They do not have such bulls at the shows now as was he. He was long and deep and had lots of scale, quite different from the dumpy things we see nowadays. Mr. C. DeGraff was superintendent of horses, and I was asked to be in readiness to start in at noon of

that day along with two other men whom I had never met or heard of before, but who turned out to be nice fellows, one of them being a famous Holstein breeder in the southern part of the state. We commenced with the Clydesdales and thought we made a nice start by placing first a horse called "Glencoe," sired by Prince of Wales. I just wish some of your readers could see a Clydesdale horse like him now. You would then have seen a good horse. He had nice clean legs and a cart-horse body, plenty of back rib, in fact he had everything requisite to a good draft horse and he could pick up and go like a Hackney. He was about six years of age then, and strange to say, when at Newcastle, Indiana, in 1900, I saw the old horse again, looking pretty fresh and still on the stand.

But back to showing. There was a little kicking among one set of exhibitors about the placing of some of the horses in that class, but we paid little heed to it, and went on with the three-year-olds when they came into the ring. We thought we did very well in placing a nice big quality horse called "Sweetbriar," by "Darnley," first and following down the line sticking to the same type, as we thought. The horse we placed second in the three-year-olds was a nice thick brown horse very evenly made and a nice style of a draft horse, but rather small for the judges' way of thinking and rather steep and short on his hind ankles and with a stubby way of going. We did think some about placing him first on account of his nice type, but could not easily get away from the size and good quality of "Sweetbriar" with his better style of going. When we were waiting for the two-year-olds we saw a man coming up at quite a pace, hair nearly all over his face, small double peaked

cap on his head, his eyes well bulged out of his head, and carrying a long lashed whip, George Potts fashion. Before he got any ways near us he commenced about our judgment and cursed and swore at us in bold style, indeed signifying favoritism. Our Holstein judge seemed to be of the scrappy order also, and he took up the fight at once when the party mentioned favoritism and I really did not think there was to be a fight. It ended by us three judges stepping quietly down and out. We would not go any further under any consideration. Now in regard to favoritism, it was a myth; it was the first time any of us had seen the Galbraiths, owners of the first prize aged horse, or Mr. Raeside, owner of the first prize three-year-old. We were all slightly acquainted with the Superintendent, Charlie DeGraff, as he was familiarly called, he being a prominent man in the state as well as a good breeder of Shorthorn cattle and trotting horses. Indeed, he owned and bred some of the noted trotting horses of an early day, "Star of the West" and "Alexander" being two of them. As he was busy showing his cattle he had to be sent for. He saw there was no use of asking us to continue, so he set about getting other judges. Two were all he could muster this time, but it amounted to the same thing, our bung eyed friend was not satisfied, and under his abuse the men would not continue to serve. How it ended I cannot now remember, as I had to leave before the show finished, but I do know that DeGraff threatened to bring his two herdsmen to finish the judging, saying he was sure there could be no favoritism with them.

Having business in Chicago during the Illinois State Fair that same year, and finding that the fair was being held in Chicago, I boarded a car and

found my way out to the grounds situated somewhere in the West End. I certainly saw a great show. As compared with the old country methods, the show was crude. But the exhibits were numerous in all classes of live stock and the way the exhibitors used the show for advertising purposes amused me very much. I had never seen anything taken to a show unless it was intended for exhibition, but at this fair hundreds of head were there that never saw the inside of the show ring. The advertising matter that was used was also unique, describing the articles, the imagination having been drawn on a great deal for the information given. Here it was the same as at Minnesota, everybody that did not get a prize was kicking against the judges, which had been picked up at the ringside. My Minnesota kicker was again in evidence here, but his horse was farther down the line than ever.

What seemed funny to me was that after the classes were all judges, a new set of judges were put on to judge the

championship and nearly the whole show of horses was gone over again. It was not the former prize-winners that were shown, but every animal that could be slipped in. Glad to say, all this is done away with now, and only prize animals have a chance at the championships. At this show I met Thomas Clark, of Hereford fame, showing his "Hold Hanxieties," "Old Anxiety's" get. The great "Flossie" was showing as a calf. Little did I think then that in less than six years I would be taking "Flossie" out to western Nebraska to put her in a fair circuit. "Pine beastie" when I saw her at Beecher in 1889, I knew then that her show days were over, though my "boss" was sure she would be a winner. We tried her at two fairs, Iowa and Nebraska. It was no good and we shipped her home, where she proved a great breeder.

Thus ended my first lesson in the American show yard and I can tell you I profited very much by those experiences.



“Back-to-the-Soil” and Its Sequel “Stick-to-the-Land”

O. MERTON KILE, '12

HALF a century ago Agriculture was, to say the least, scarcely a popular occupation. Shortly after the Civil War farming had undergone a process of expansion without development, expectation without realization, and many had become dissatisfied with farm life. In fact, as Liberty H. Bailey has said, “It had become the treadmill of an enlightened population looking toward the distant city as a paradise—but beyond their reach.”

At this juncture, too, the urban movement was making its greatest progress. Manufacturing and mercantile interests grew by leaps and bounds and presently sent out an insistent call and a high bid for the brains and energy of the alert country-bred lad. Naturally, thousands responded and for a time we find the richest and reddest blood of many a quiet farmstead transfused into pulsing, throbbing arteries of the cities.

Such energy and industry must ever reap rewards and so at the end of another decade or two we observe these same men with leisure and opportunities for reminiscences, memories, and reflections upon the beauties of farm life—far from the din and noise and strife of the city. About this same time another class, largely from the country also, impelled by the growing inefficiency of the pocketbook in the matter of providing sustenance, remembered the almost forgotten Malthusian theory to the effect that we are approaching a time when the land will fail to provide sufficient food with which to feed the rapidly growing population. High prices and labor troubles started murmurs of discontent which rapidly aug-

mented to audible rumblings and finally in the early dawning of the new century burst forth in that startling, alluring, satisfying cry, “Back-to-the-land.”

Scarcely had the reverberations of that stirring cry died away before thousands had rushed into the country—unprepared, uneducated, and oftentimes unsuited for the work of conquering the soil. There could be but one result—hundreds were disappointed and discouraged and returned to the city convinced of the futility of farming.

For a time some apprehension was felt lest the reaction be greater than the forward movement could support, but certain sound, fundamental principles were involved which when amplified and broadened have but recently blossomed forth in that other slogan so full of promise for the future, viz, “Stick-to-the-land” or “Stay-on-the-farm.” And whether or not we believe that the man in the city should come to the farm, we are all agreed that the majority of the young men on the farms of to-day should educate themselves and stay on the farms to aid in the development of the New Agriculture of to-morrow.

But all this propaganda of education and enthusiasm, consummated by the agricultural college, the agricultural and general press, and the various other agencies intimated, has had another and more far-reaching effect, an effect which is just now becoming apparent. It has changed the entire attitude of the city toward the country, and in fact of the farmer toward himself. The relative importance of the business of farming and the position of the farmer among

the Nation's citizens has received an entirely new appraisalment.

The city-dwellers, realizing their ultimate dependence upon the country, are joining in the appropriation of vast sums of money for the improvement of country roads and country institutions. Preachers and professors who once talked of the languages and the arts, now dilate upon the beauties and the needs of country life. State and Federal legislation, formerly aimed largely toward the development of manufactur-

ing hand, the farmer finds himself less in need of help than ever before. Continued high prices and good crops have made him independent. He has accumulated wealth and, co-ordinate with this process, he has added immensely to his riches by developing a sense of the beautiful. He enjoys to the full, his books, and magazines, and music, his modern home and his beautiful lawns. He has acquired the progressive spirit. He rides in a modern vehicle and attends the state and national conventions



ing and commercial interests, is at last taking on an agricultural aspect and we now find on the congressional calendar, and with a favorable chance of passage, bills for protection of the farmer's products, bills to facilitate his buying and selling, and bills which will provide millions with which to extend agricultural education into every farm home in the land.

But now that every one seemingly is willing and waiting to extend a help-

of his various organizations. He discusses politics and plant diseases with equal facility.

Country life with all its natural charms and beauties, supplemented by modern equipment—labor-saving machinery, the trolley, the telephone, water works and electric lights—will yet turn the scale and outdo the city in attractions for people of wholesome, refined tastes, and the life that began in primitive strenuousness will be crowned with grace and charm.

The first farmer was the first man, and all historic nobility rests on possession and use of land.—Emerson.

All that grows has grace—

All are appropriate—bog and marsh
and fen

Are only poor to undiscerning men.

—Crabbe.

A Life in Agriculture

GILBERT GUSLER, '12

THE commencement season is at hand. Soon the good-byes will be said, the parting handclasps given. As comrades separate and each goes to the place for which he has fitted himself, what is the outlook for the young man who turns his face to the furrow, who mounts the seat of the reaper?

Primarily, it was love for the scenes of the open country, pleasure in its work, and interest in the aspirations of country people that determined his choice of a vacation, else he might have decided to take up the law or medicine, or to have entered some mercantile pursuits. Since he knew little or nothing of the gratification of the teacher or investigator, these lines of activity did not enter to color his choice. His ideal of work was the operation of a farm. If he has held to that ideal through the four years at college and then proceeds to realize it, with what comment shall his name be written in the scrolls, and more important still, what will be his personal satisfaction in his work?

Many years ago Abraham Lincoln, in an address before an agricultural society, told "How the farm makes a man out of the farmer." One cannot refrain from reference to the rugged insistence of Emerson on being men on the farm instead of farmers, or to "The educational value of good work" as thought by a seer of the present day. It is unlikely, however, that such considerations weigh with the young man as he goes to his work at the plowtail. His is all outlook. Vistas of opportunity for achievement in the growing of bumper crops, in the fascination of live stock breeding and in making a niche for himself in the community life are opening before him. His is more likely

a community ideal than a personal one. He has dreamed of the community as it might be and of himself only as a factor in bringing the desired conditions to pass. The reaction of his work on himself is taken for granted, as it should be.

He goes now to take up the burden of that work, his hands inspired by knowledge of a rational agriculture to build his ideals into concreteness, to satisfy his yearning for creating things, to dwell, not in theory, but in actuality. His farm flourishes, its fertility increases, improvements come and the influence of its owner spreads. Laborious work earns leisure, manhood asserts its superiority over details and the opportunity for a full-orbed existence is not wasted as so often it is by permitting the mind to be possessed with things impossible.

Opportunity will open many doors to the young man who comes determined to give the completest possible expression of himself. Reputation and financial gain come naturally with his work. Aside from the results of bread and butter activity there are numerous other calls for attention. To develop the art of living in the country, to strike the happy balance of work, rest and recreation essential to the highest happiness; to fashion a house and the character of its inmates; to develop the resourcefulness of neighboring farmers and a farming practice adapted to the locality; to take a hand in the reconstruction of the country school system and to give it a forward bearing; to assist in the rejuvenation of the country church; to back agricultural legislation and make the farmers' voice heard in the counsels of the nation; in short, to get into the

whole fighting game of it and play it hard because the stake is a large one. The waxing excess of urbanity, the industrial system with its large use of machinery and consequent reduction of rural population, will in time place in jeopardy the status of the farmer if the wit and might of the strongest are not massed to uphold it.

Rewards are commensurate with effort. "He that tilleth his land shall be satisfied with bread." Simple tastes are easily satisfied. Equipped with the resourcefulness conferred by college training, the young man can win the blessing of Mammon and enter the ranks of the well-to-do. A place of influence is no small thing. Most of all, the personal satisfaction of working in collaboration with Nature, albeit she is sometimes unfriendly, is recompense enough for most. Without it, life, to many, seems scarcely worth while. But there is the further reward, not entered upon consciously at first, of self-realization. For this, two things are re-

quired, leisure to formulate ideals and an absorbing work in which those ideals can be realized. Does not practical agriculture offer these as no other calling?

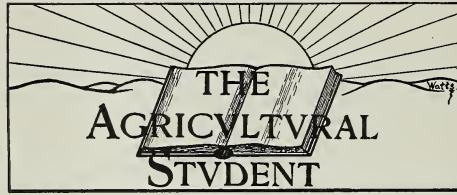
Blessed is the man who has found his work. Especially favored is he if that work is agriculture. The opportunity for reflection, the inspiration of contact with Nature, the chance to surround the home with pleasing influences, make life in the country the very first in desirability. Aptly was it said by Solomon:

"Wherefore, I perceive that there is nothing better than that a man should rejoice in his own works * * * * to eat and to drink and to enjoy the good of all labor which he taketh under the sun all the days of his life, which God giveth him: for it is his portion * * * * this is the gift of God."

The opportunity to do just this to the fullest degree the open country offers and gladly awaits the coming of her true sons.



Courtesy The Hartman Stock Farm.



OF

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY.

A Monthly Magazine Devoted to Agricultural Education.

Published by the Students in the College of Agriculture.

Established, 1894.

Subscription Price, 75 Cents the Year.

Entered at the Postoffice at Columbus, Ohio, as second-class matter.

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COLUMBUS, OHIO, MAY, 1912.

Editorial

May is for many the loveliest of the twelve brides of the year. In May we farmer folk can be happy and **MAY.** glad with but little effort.

Hailed by her exquisite symphony of birds, May comes to us with a lap full of flowers. Her brow is bedecked with garlands green and her visage delectably sweet with the blush of the dawn. 'Tis then that his handmaidens begin to serve the farmer in earnest. The honest soil makes ready for the seed; things begin to grow, and we begin to anticipate the harvest. We renew our co-partnership with Nature. We court philosophy as we toil; we sing as we sweat. We labor in hope and we rest in contentment.

In May it is ours to be glad of spirit and happy of heart, because at every turn and from every angle we see the faultless handiwork of the Giver of Good.

Ohio has always prided herself on her forest wealth. In fact, the great commonwealth

THE OHIO FORESTRY SCHOOL. was possible because builded out of her forest primeval. Had it not been for those forests Ohio would not now be the state she is. And now, those forest areas need help, they need men, they need conservation and preservation.

Where must Ohio look for the inspiration to care for her trees? Where for the men who are to teach her citizens concerning their duty to her forests? Why, to her Forestry School, of course.

The Ohio Spirit is satisfied with a secondary place in nothing. And yet, Ohio's Forestry School is certainly not now of first rank. She deserves a better, aye, she should have the best School of Forestry in America. Nothing is too good for Ohio. As to where lies the

fault for present conditions we shall not attempt to say. But this we know, we, as students and as citizens, are entitled to a better School of Forestry. Shall we have it? Let's try, at any rate.

We are especially grateful to "System," The Magazine of Business, for one of the most beautiful **THANKS!** illustrations which has ever graced our frontispiece. For our cover and several other cuts we extend our thanks to The Hartman Stock Farm of Columbus.

Mr. J. Upton Gribben, the architect, has favored us, not only with a quartette of beautiful cuts, but with an article which represents much labor and thoughtful treatment.

To these, and all our many friends who so kindly aid us, we are very thankful.

Now is the time to begin your boosting for our new Horticultural Building.

Do not let the **HORTICULTURAL** spirit die. Make **BUILDING.** yourself felt in

some way. There are many avenues for the manifestation of the true regard in which you hold your Alma Mater. Certainly her most dire need just now is the Horticultural Building. Be sure to come forward, then, and—"lend a hand."

The Ohio College of Agriculture was highly honored on April 26th by the visit of ten senior students from her sister institution, the University of Illinois, under the direction of Prof. W. C. Coffey. It was a pleasure to show our institution to the Illinois party; we were made still more happy when they accepted the invita-

tion and graced the festal board of our annual banquet. American agricultural colleges should have more of this visiting spirit, the expression of goodwill, such as was here manifested.

You were welcome, gentleman of Illinois, thrice welcome. It is with pleasure indeed, that we look forward to your next visit.

Keep on the lookout for good specimens of farm and orchard products during vacation for the Apple and Corn Show next winter.

THE CLASS IN AGRICULTURE.

There are between 900 and 1000 students in the Agricultural Department of the O. S. U., and Dr. Thompson estimates an attendance of 1200 for next year. This will tax the University to its limit to make room for that department. It is so crowded at present as to stifle much needed effort. It won't do to let this branch of the University languish. It is doing a great work, and every opportunity should be provided for its performance.

Could everybody have looked at the banquetting tables at the Virginia, last Friday night, surrounded by the students of agriculture, at their annual dinner, they would have been thrilled by the sight. But it was more than a sight—it was a vision, a hope, a prospect filing the future with aggressive, positive men, devoted to a high duty, and each one bearing on his brow the promise of its fulfillment.

That one event alone was a testimonial to the efficiency of the University that told more than language could tell. And it was not the dinner, or the throng, or the speeches that were made that was the summit of the occasion, but the men themselves, who were intense and earnest and bore in their very demeanor the evidence of a high purpose and a determination to win. To furnish such men to a community puts upon the state its highest obligation.—Ohio State Journal.

All things that love the sun are out-doors;

The sky rejoices in the morning's birth.
—Wordsworth.



NEWS NOTES



BLESSED ARE THE BANQUETERS.

Agricultural students, over three hundred of them, on Friday night, April 26, gathered in the ball-room of the Virginia for their third annual banquet, the most successful one in the history of these delightful affairs. Besides the students and faculty of the Ohio College of Agriculture and the eminent list of speakers, there were present a delegation of ten senior students from the College of Agriculture of the University of Illinois in charge of Prof. W. C. Coffey of that institution.

It was Toastmaster Vivian's masterpiece. The banquet started with a "Wahoo," and ended with "Carmen Ohio." The Agricultural College Quartet gave several selections from their repertoire, and also led the entire assemblage in "Juanita" and "Jingle Bells," to the accompaniment of the universal water glass symphony (in lieu of the bells).

Ex-Senator Harris, a member of the Constitutional Convention, for years a staunch friend of Ohio State, responded to the first toast. George M. Worman, '12, delivered his dissertation as a representative of the student body.

The chief speaker was Dean Thos. F. Hunt, of Pennsylvania State College.

In his subject, "How to Make the Country-Life Movement Effective," he held the attention of his audience by his plan for the betterment of rural conditions.

"America should be looked upon as a new civilization, rather than as a new nation," he said, and drew illustration after illustration to prove the full significance of his assertion. For each community he proposed a community committee on rural forces.

Hon. A. P. Sandles, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, and Col. E. S. Wilson, of the Ohio State Journal, presented thoughts which will not soon be forgotten—thoughts fundamental to successful agriculture.

Prof. Coffey dropped a most pleasing word of welcome from Illinois.

The affair ended but a few minutes short of midnight, and with the speech of Dr. Thompson. His toast was "Plow Deep, While Sluggards Sleep." His theme was the needs of the Agricultural College. This year it has been necessary to appeal to the emergency board. Next year with 1200 students something must be done to care for them. The dire necessity for a new Horticultural Building has been felt for years. The crisis must be met, he said.

Opportunities in Agriculture---IV. Agricultural Journalism

(Concluded from page 513.)

be liberal enough to view the situation from more than one side and then to draw logical conclusions. We are all human and therefore liable to the frailty of occasional error. But the man who keeps a level head, who does not permit prejudice to draw him aside; who has convictions but who will give

ear to the views of others who are qualified to express an opinion; and the one who has a broad sense of right and wrong, will unquestionably find opportunities for good and useful work in the field of journalism. Journalism needs more men of this type and the farmers of the United States will welcome their work.

Fellow Members of the Ohio State University Association:

It is hoped that the reunion of graduates and ex-students of the University this year will eclipse all former gatherings. Of special interest in this connection will be the gathering of the clans of '82, '87, and '92, in the celebration of the 30th, 25th and 20th annual reunions of those respective classes. There will also be reunions of '97, '02 and '07.

You are urged to spend the tenth, eleventh and twelfth of June on the Campus. Class reunions, receptions, base ball games and a general good time will make these dates "RED LETTER DAYS" in the history of the Association. A unique innovation will be the issuance of a daily paper giving the news about "WHO'S WHO and WHY," and the current happenings of each day. If you cannot be present, mail twenty-five cents to Secretary Warwick and receive the three issues of the "Extra." It is extremely desirable that we hear from you as to whether you will be in attendance during Reunion Week.

Loyally yours,

L. F. SATER, Chairman,
Alumni Commencement Committee.

TO THE AGRICULTURAL ALUMNI.

The Ohio State University Association's excuse for being is because of its aim to further the best interests of the University and to promote a spirit of harmony and fraternalism among its graduates and ex-students. It is hoped that the support of every "grad" and former student will be secured, for it is obvious that as individuals none of us can do very much for the University, for each other, or for worthy persons who desire to go through Ohio State but are unable to do so owing to lack of

finances. But collectively we can accomplish excellent and far-reaching results.

A final effort is now being made to increase the present growing membership of the Association to 5000 members before June 11th, Alumni Day. If you have not enrolled, do it now while the suggestion is fresh in your mind. If you are an active member, may we ask that you consider yourself a committee of one to advance the efforts of the officers of the Association to realize the desired goal, namely 5,000 active men and women of the University working under the name of this body with a mutual desire to render service to Ohio State.

H. S. WARWICK, Secretary.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Secretary A. P. Sandles, of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture, gave one of his enthusiastic addresses at the May meeting of the Agricultural Society on the subject, "Rural Reforms." A good sized crowd was out to hear his interesting and profitable talk. All went away feeling that the farm held much to be desired and that there were as great opportunities on the farm as in the teeming cities.

Professor A. B. Graham is very much in demand to address High School commencements. He delivered addresses at Level High School in Warren County, at Greenfort in Mahoning County, and at Rosedale in Madison County, within the last few days.

The University recently acquired fourteen acres of additional land across the river. The land will be used for horticultural purposes. A portion is being tile drained, preliminary to putting in an orchard and garden.

OHIO STATE HORSE SHOW.

Another event, ordinarily given only by men especially interested in horses, has been undertaken by the members of the Saddle and Sirloin Club. It is the Ohio State Horse Show, which will be held May 18 in the natural amphitheatre east of the University spring.

The object of the show is to promote the horse interests in and about Columbus and to furnish instruction and entertainment to the students of the University. All events have been arranged for that are usually given at a show of this kind. Cups will be given in classes for Trotting Mare or Gelding, Single Heavy Harness, Carriage Pairs, Officers' Charges, Tandem, Ladies' Mounts, Gaited Saddle Horses and Hunters. Ribbons will be given in other classes.

This horse show should be instructive to any student of agriculture and entertaining to all.

Students will be given special rates on tickets if they are purchased before the day of the show. Come along, and help make Ohio State's Horse Show a success.

OHIO STATE AT THE GRADUATE SCHOOL.

Professor Wendell Paddock, of the Horticultural Department, has been signally honored with an invitation to deliver a special course of lectures at the 1912 Graduate School of Agriculture. Prof. Paddock has been asked by the Dean, Dr. A. C. True, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, to lecture on some special phases of horticulture during the week of July 8-12. Various eminent agricultural educators from this country and Europe will give lecture courses at the Graduate School, which is to be held at the Michigan Agricultural College during July.

The razing of the Veterinary Hospital, an old landmark of the University, has been completed. The last brick has been hauled away to make way for our new Biology Building. What was helpful and useful yesterday ceases to serve its purpose to-day. Something better must take its place. It is in the way of progress. The new replaces the old. Yes, a few of our buildings are distressingly out of date, but happy to say they are, or soon well be, replaced by structures that represent the last word in architecture.

On May 13th the Extension Department completed the last of 130 pruning and spraying demonstrations given this spring. An expert goes directly to the orchard and shows the farmers and orchardists how to properly prune and spray the trees. That these demonstrations are profitable is attested by the number of requests that come in and by the letters of commendation received by the Extension Department.

A challenge to the students of the Agricultural College has lately been revealed in the way of \$15.00 left in the Dean's office by the Winter Course students. This money was subscribed separately and especially to go towards the purchase of a new piano for Townshend Hall. Rather surprising? Well, let's see that we get the piano.

The erection of the Laying and Feed Houses for the Poultry Plant are under progress and it will only be a short time when all of the birds will be moved across the river to their new location.

Professor Bear, of the Agricultural Chemistry Department, spent several days on the agricultural trains, giving talks on Soil Fertility and Fertilizers.

Mr. Claude Hiser, '11, of Bradner, Ohio, recently received notice that he has been awarded a Carnegie hero medal and one thousand dollars in recognition of his bravery in saving two men from drowning in an abandoned quarry near his home.

Seventy-five acres of pasture land west of the river and just north of Lane avenue have been leased for two years. The land is a part of the Hess farm.

Knott Crockett Egbert, '90, is Superintendent of the Indian School and of the Siletz and Grande Ronde Indian Agencies, Oregon.

The Animal Husbandry Department has received a photograph from the American Ayrshire Cattle Association of the famous Ayrshire bull, "Baron's Best of Borgenock."

C. B. Durham, '12, and W. R. Wheelock, '13, have been out in Extension School work several days of the past month.

A. J. Burns, '13, has recently secured the position of laying out and planting some extensive grounds near Marblehead, Ohio.

"Lambert G," the Morgan stallion owned by the University, has been sold to Mr. K. D. Mathiot. He will be taken to Porto Rico.

Mr. B. C. Mote will go to the Experiment Station at Wooster in June. He will work under Prof. Carmichael, studying parasites of domestic animals.

Homer C. Thompson, '09, is an expert Horticulturist in the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

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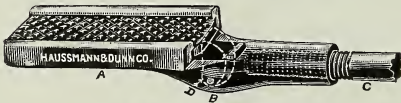
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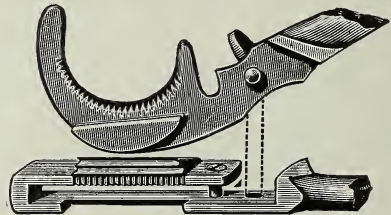
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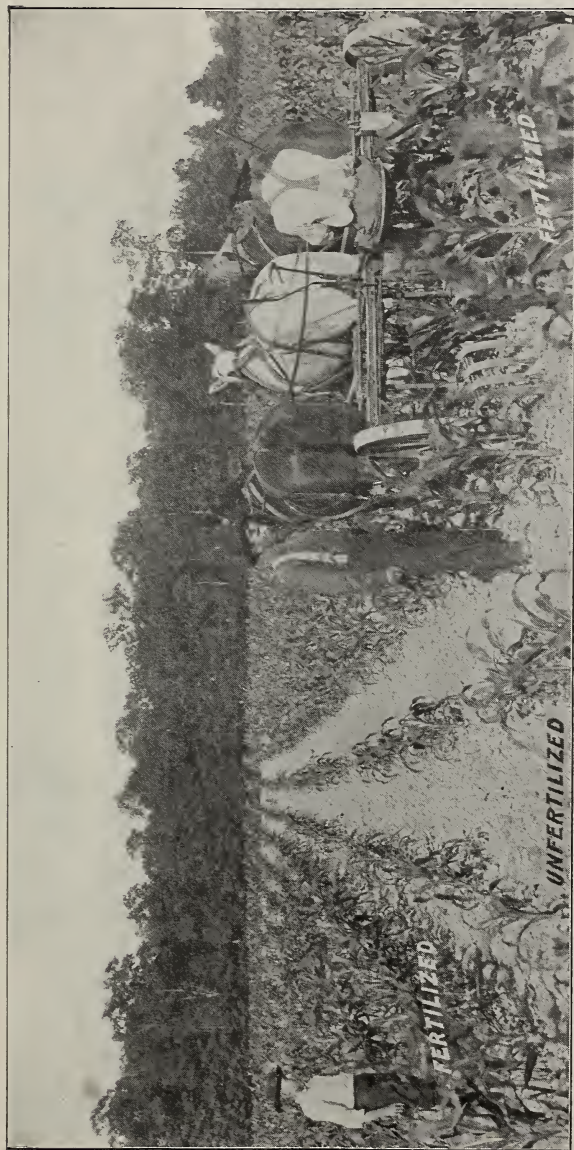
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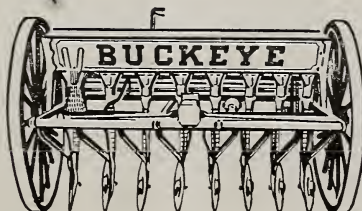
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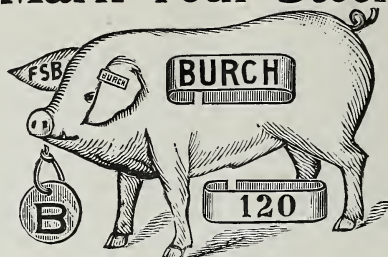
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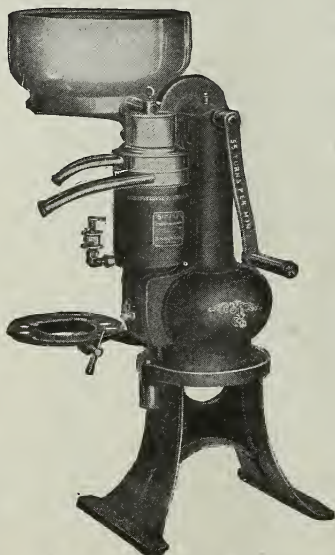
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